EU Member since May 2004

Business and Trade











Czech Republic Key Information

- Area: 37,464 square miles (size of South Carolina)
- Population: 10.3 million
- •Capital and major cities: Prague (1,2 mil.), Brno, Ostrava, Pilsen, Olomouc, Usti nad Labem
- Neighboring countries: Austria, Germany, Poland, Slovakia
- Flight distances: Frankfurt/ Germany Prague 70 min eastwards, Vienna/ Austria – Prague 60 min westwards



Economic Indicators

- •GDP volume approx. \$ 69.5 bil., GDP per capita 62 % of EU average,
- -GDP growth 2002 +2.2 %
- •PPP "purchasing power parity" reached 62 % of EU average (\$ 18,370 per capita)
- •Industrial production +7.0 %, retail sales +5.0 %, construction output +6.5 %
- •Inflation rate (CPI) March 2003 0.8 %
- •Unemployment rate March 2003 9.0 %



Features and Advantages

- Industrialized nation with long manufacturing tradition
- Accomplished transition of economic and political systems
- Highly skilled and educated workforce
- •Member country of WTO, OECD, NATO, May 2004 EU
- Economy based fully on free market principles



Economic Climate

- Exports and household consumption major sources of growth
- •EU primary export markets
- Machinery, equipment and automotive industry top earners
- Labor productivity increases at double digit rates
- Healthy macroeconomic environment
- On-going privatization of utilities, telecommunications
- Fully private banking



Bilateral Trade with the US

•Imports from CR – \$ 1.12 bil

Electronic components, office machines and parts, electric motors and generators, gas turbines, public transport vehicles, machine tools, industrial machinery and equipment, telecom digital equipment, turbojets and aviation components, agricultural tractors, high-end consumer products, chemicals, steel and steel products, beer

•Exports to CR – \$ 1.35 bil.

Aircraft, aviation components, office machines, electrical machinery



Prospective EU member

- •CR a prospective EU member a part of a single market of 500 mil. consumers
- •EU membership matter of national interest, full determination of Czech authorities
- Referendum 77 % of Czechs voted YES for EU entry
- Top priority of Czech foreign and economic policy
- Date of EU accession May 2004



Prospective EU member

- •US companies gain the same market access and business conditions as in the EU
- Operating capital efficiency, labor market conditions, investment climate prevailing decision factor
- National market size factor no longer applicable
- •Current liberalization of movement of capital excee<mark>ds</mark> the commitments to EU



Prospective EU member

The Lisbon Process

In March 2000, at its Lisbon Summit the European Council approved a strategic objective for the EU: to become, by 2010, the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion.'

The involvement of candidate countries in the Lisbon Process was initiated in the Strategic Document on the Enlargement of the EU, published by the European Commission on 13 November 2001

HOW DOES IT WORK?

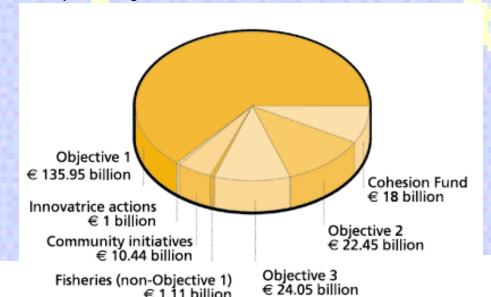


Prospective EU member

The European Union's regional policy is based on financial solidarity

For the 2000-2006 period, these transfers will account for one third of the Community budget, or €213 billion:

- •€195 billion will be spent by the four Structural Funds
- •€18 billion will be spent by the Cohesion Fund.





Prospective EU member

The four Structural Funds

- •The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) finances infrastructure, job-creating investments, local development projects and aid for small firms.
- •The European Social Fund (ESF) promotes the return of the unemployed and disadvantaged groups to the work force
- •The Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) helps adapt and modernise the fishing industry.
- •The "Guidance" Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF Guidance) finances rural development measures
- •The Cohesion Fund provides direct finance for individual projects to improve the environment and develop transport networks.

Operational programs in the CR 2004 -06 (aim 1) Alocation of the sructural funds

Total alocation for the CR 1 286,4mil. EUR (41,8 mld. Kc)

Total alocation OPPP 260,8 mil. EUR (7,062 mld Kc)

Common Regional OP - OP Industry & Busines - OP Human Resources - OP Rural Development &	31 % 18 % 22 %	17,0%	31,0%
Agriculture -	12 %	□ CROP ■ OP Human resources	□ OP Industry & Business □ OP Rural Development
OP Infrastucture –	17%	OP Infras tucture	- Of Kulai Development



Czech Republic Useful weblinks

Ozeiui webiiiii

Ministry of Trade and Industry of the CR

Complete guide to do business in the CR

Database of quality products and services

Czechlnvest / foreign investment promotion

CzechTrade / trade and export promotion

Tradeshows in the CR

U.S. Chamber of Commerce

CEEBIC/U.S. Department of Commerce

Business portal Industry CZ

Prague Stock Exchange

www.mpo.cz

www.doingbusiness.cz

www.supplier.cz

www.czechinvest.org

www.czechtrade.cz

www.veletrhyavystavy.cz

www.uschamber.org

www.mac.doc.gov/ceebic/

www.cz-industry.cz/

www.pse.cz



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